

APPENDIX B

Historic Structures



University of Arkansas, Fayetteville Campus -Old Main. The University Hall building was built from 1872-74 and modeled after the main building of the University of Illinois. The building itself is a demonstration of architectural ingenuity and perseverance. At the time of construction, there was no railroad within 150 miles of Fayetteville; thus, bricks were made on the campus. Iron and glass were transported via the Arkansas River and hauled over mountains by teams of ox. Lumber and additional building stone came from within the surrounding area. After an extensive renovation, Old Main was rededicated in September 1991. Old Main was listed in the National Register in 1970.

Graduates of the University have their names imprinted in concrete along “**Senior Walk**” beginning from the door of Old Main and extending across the campus. This tradition began in 1876 and continues today.



Chi Omega Sorority was founded on the campus in 1895. In 1930, the National Chi Omega Foundation erected the Chi Omega Theater as a memorial to the sorority’s founding. A bronze plaque on the foundation of the theater’s south pylon pays tribute to the University.

Carnall Hall is located at the northeast corner of campus at Arkansas Avenue and Maple Street. Constructed in 1895 by Charles L. Thompson, as the first women’s dorm, the building was named after Professor Ella Carnall. The structure is built of brick with a native stone foundation. Thompson is the architect who built the Washington County Courthouse.



Headquarters House - 118 E. Dickson. Over 100 years ago, Jonas M. Tebbetts, a Fayetteville lawyer built what is often referred to as the “most beautiful antebellum house in Arkansas.” The house served as the headquarters of the union commander during the Battle of Fayetteville on April 18, 1863. Across the street (corner of College Avenue and Dickson Street) is a bronze marker giving the date of the battle and names of the opposing commanders, Confederate W.L. Cabell and Union Colonel M. Larue Harrison. The site presently houses the Washington County Historical Society. The Headquarters House has been on the National Register since 1971.



Ridge House - Northeast corner of Center and Locust. Constructed in 1854, the Ridge House is Fayetteville’s oldest home site on record. The original log structure was built by John Ridge, a Cherokee leader instrumental in bringing the Cherokee to the southwest. Original logs are encased in the two-story clapboard structure. The Ridge House is presently maintained by the Washington County Historical Society and has been listed on National Register since 1972.

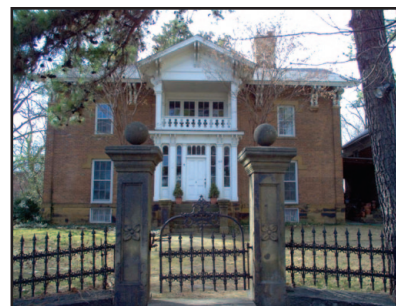


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Walker-Stone House - West Mountain and 207 West Center Street. The Walker-Stone house is two separate brick structures constructed by Judge David Walker, Supreme Court Judge and Chairman of Arkansas Secession Convention. The first home was built on East Mountain and provides a commanding view of Fayetteville. The second home (Center Street) once housed the internationally acclaimed architect, Edward Durrell Stone. The later building has been restored for professional use by the law firm of Kincaid, Horne & Trumbo. The Walker-Stone House obtained National Register status in 1970.



Gregg House - Southwest corner of Lafayette and Gregg. This house was constructed in 1871 by Arkansas Supreme Court Justice Lafayette Gregg and still functions as a private residence. Justice Lafayette Gregg was responsible for preparation of the legislative bill that located the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville and supervision of Old Main's construction. In 1974 the Gregg house was approved for National Register status.

Walker Kneer Williams House - Kneer Road. Located on the south slope of Mt. Sequoyah. Listed on the National Register as of 1975. The structure is a T-shaped brick Georgian structure with Victorian trim constructed between 1870-1880 of brick, stone, and wood. Other than the enclosing of the south gallery and the addition of a back stair, the structure is original and in excellent condition. Built by W. Z. Marges, the red brick was locally produced from the same clay deposits as the Gregg home.

Washington County Courthouse - Located on North College Avenue (State Highway 471) at the east end of Center Street, this building has been the subject of numerous restoration efforts. It has recently been identified as a historic landmark. (Exact date of construction unknown). The County courthouse has been on the National Register since 1972.



Washington County Jail - Located on North College (U.S. 71) at the east end of Mountain Street (Exact date of construction unknown). The County jail has been on the National Register since 1978.



Old Post Office - The Old Post Office is located in the center of Fayetteville Square. This building is listed on the National Register and has been restored to serve as restaurant and private club. Nomination of the old Post Office for listing on the Register was approved in 1974.

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Frisco Depot - 550 W. Dickson. Erected in 1887 after the first station burned. The original building was remodeled and enlarged in 1925. The depot was transformed with a Spanish influence. It is the only vintage depot standing on the former Frisco line between Missouri and Van Buren. The last regular passenger train passed through Fayetteville on September 18, 1965.



Wade Heverwagen House - 338 Washington Avenue. Built in 1873 with an addition in the 1880's wooden 2-story Y-plan house in an early Virginia style. Still occupied and in good shape.

Hemingway House and Barn - Two story wood frame house covered in clapboards and shingles, rests on short stone piers. Built in 1907 for attorney Wilson Elwin Hemingway. Charles L. Thompson designed the house and barn. It is now the residence of the original owners' granddaughter. It was designed as a summer dwelling of Dutch Colonial influence which is in contrast to Thompson's usual strong classical influence within the Colonial Revival styles.

Wilson, Pittman, Campbell-Gregory House - 405 East Dickson. The original two-story brick structure was built in 1866 with an addition in 1913. Built by J. H. Wilson but purchased before completion by James Pittman, a Confederate Colonel during the Civil War. The exterior has had a few cosmetic alterations but the interior of the house is remarkably unaltered.

Magnolia Filling Station - 429 W. LaFayette. Built by Earl Byrd in 1925 it is the only known surviving structure of the Magnolia Company. It is an outstanding example of the drive-in type structure.

Troy Gordon House - 9 East Township Road. Constructed in 1851 in the Greek Revival style. The structure has been recycled and is now used for office space. This is one of the few antebellum houses remaining in the state.



Jackson House - Built in 1872. Bricks made on property.

Routh-Bailey House - Old Wire Road. Constructed in 1848 entirely by slaves. The 20 slaves were owned by Benjamin Routh. They dug and burned clay and limestone on the farm to make bricks and mortar to build the brick structure.

Guisinger Building - Built in 1886 by William Crenshaw, an early Fayetteville hardware merchant. The brick building is typical of late 19th century commercial style buildings. The building was refurbished retaining all the architectural flavor of the interior including the pressed tin ceilings. It currently houses a law firm.



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Villa Rosa - 617 W. LaFayette. The Villa Rosa is a two-story frame residence with a beige brick facing built in the Italian Renaissance style in 1932. Named for Rosa Marinoni, a former Arkansas poet laureate and an important figure in the state's cultural history. Rosa designed the home herself, after her father's summer home, Villa Rosa, in Bologna.

Johnson Barn - Cato Springs Road north of Round Top Mountain. A 1933 two-story, balloon frame, gambrel roof agricultural building. It is supported by a fieldstone foundation, sheathed in wood weatherboard siding, and constructed with solid walnut columns on the first floor and long, unspliced truss members that frame the gambrel roof. Designed with a side drive plan by Ben F. Johnson, III, a Harvard University landscape architect graduate, after an extensive study of Northwest Arkansas barn types. He took the best design features and incorporated them into an ideal barn structure.

National Cemetery - The National Cemetery is the burial site of over 1,600 U.S. soldiers who fought in both World War I, World War II and Korea, Vietnam and the Persian Gulf. The cemetery is maintained by the U.S. Government and is located at the south end of Government Avenue.



Arkansas College - On College Avenue where the First Christian Church now stands was the site of the Arkansas College, the first chartered college to grant Bachelor degrees (1860-1862). In 1928 when Fayetteville celebrated its centennial birthday, this site became an historical marker and is recognized by the placement of a bronze plaque on the front of the church. The plaque commemorates the old Arkansas College which was destroyed by fire during the Civil War.

Fayetteville Female Seminary - The Female Seminary, built in 1839 was located on Mountain Street, one block west of Fayetteville Square. It was begun as a school for Indian girls from the Cherokee Nation and became widely renowned as being the best school for girls in the southwest. The seminary was destroyed by fire during the Civil War and is commemorated now by a bronze plaque on a stone pillar on West Mountain Street.



Confederate Cemetery - Located at the east end of Rock Street, this cemetery is the burial grounds for Confederate Soldiers from Texas, Missouri, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Eason Building - The Bank of Fayetteville and the First National Bank merged in 1915 and were originally housed in the Eason Building.



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St. Paul's Episcopal Church - The cornerstone for the St. Paul Episcopal Church was laid in this location in 1872. This church was built by W.Z. Mayes who also built Old Main.

Rieff House / Moores Funeral Home - Built in 1857 it is very similar in design to the Walker/Stone House which also uses Federalist Style Architecture.



A.F. Wolf Building - Originally built in 1906 by A.F. Wolf the building now houses Fayetteville City Hall and Administration offices.

Ozark Theatre Building - Built in 1905 by the Knights of Pythias it became known as the Ozark Theatre.



Bank of Fayetteville - This building has been in the Lewis family since 1912 and for many years it housed the Lewis Brothers hardware store. Its exterior was used in the filming of the television series Evening Shade.



Mrs. Young Building - Possibly the oldest building on the Square, the façade of the "Mrs. Young 1887" building is typical of the late Victorian era and has undergone little alteration.

